

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

NO. 13.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition OF THE



AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate the
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1860.

THE name of the corporation is AETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unimproved.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$84,707 35	107,736 43
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	27,500	28,575 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (4th Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	44,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.	30,000	30,600 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	49,600 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	38,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	27,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Com- merce, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest.	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual int.	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wate- r), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual int.	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Serp. 0 per cent. semi-annual interest.	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent., annual interest.	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly.	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.	196,000	198,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	182,500	201,402 00
United States (3-20s.) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates in debentures, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	1,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per cent. compound int. Notes	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Serp. 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Connecticut State Serp. 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	170,000	162,200 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	75,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Serp. 1864, 6 per cent.	6,750	6,750 00
100 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.	60,000	96,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock.	30,000	30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Wor- cester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	12,625 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Compa- ny Stock.	25,000	24,500 00

MISCELLANY.

A KISS IN THE DARK.

We have lately heard much of the in-
security of railway travelling, and the dangers
to which we are exposed when locked-in in
those prison-like cells, with no prospect of
escape until the next station; but, although
no one ever attempted to stab or garrote
me, yet I once met with a most unpleasant
as well as remarkable adventure, and had a
very narrow escape indeed. However, to
properly describe my uncomfortable situa-
tion, I must narrate the occurrences of the
two preceding months.

I had just left college, and having been
disappointed of a visit to the Highlands,
owing to the illness of the friend who had
invited me, I returned to my own home,
where an old maid-uncle kept house for
me. It was summer time, and, as is the cus-
tom in our good old city, there were in-
numerable picnics and boating parties on
the river.

One day I received an invitation to a pic-
nic from my friend Mrs. Maxwell. She was
a young, pretty woman, only a short time
married, fond of amusement and gaiety, in
which her husband fully participated. They
had always visitors staying with them who
were generally as youthful and light-
hearted as themselves. It was a monimen-
tal picnic for me, for there I first saw El-
len MacCarthy. Golden hair, eyes the color
of forget-me-nots, and lips like a rose-bud.

Imagine these, and then you will not realize
all her beauty, for I cannot describe the va-
riety of color of her cheek and the musical tones
of her voice. We spent a most delightful
day. Starting early in the morning, we
drove far into the country, dined under the
shades of an ancient wood, and after wan-
dering about for an hour or two, got into
carriages again and returned home. Through
a great part of the day Ellen was my com-
panion. She told me that she was an or-
phan, that she and her aunt had just come
from Ireland, and that her aunt was staying
at Leamouth, a little watering place a few
miles distant.

"Being so near," continued Ellen, "I
have taken the opportunity of paying a visit
to Mrs. Maxwell, who is a very great
friend and an old schoolfellow of mine."
"She is a charming little woman," I re-
plied; "so cheerful and good-natured."

"Yes," said Ellen, "I remember when I
first went to school, and my governess led
me, a timid child, into the schoolroom, down
through rows of curious girls who stared at
the new pupil, and I was told to sit next to
Mary Graham, she spoke kindly to me, and
kept the others from teasing me with their
questions; so that I soon got over my ner-
vousness. We were the greatest friends as
long as she remained there, and when she
left she made me promise to pay her a visit,
which circumstances have always prevented
until now."

"How long do you stay?" I asked.
"I scarcely know," she replied. "About
a month, I believe. My aunt likes Le-
amouth so much that she talks of taking a
house there. Since my uncle died we have
never lived in our own home in Ireland. My
aunt says the place is full of melancholy
associations. Indeed, I cannot tell you how
many towns we have been in since."

"And how do you like this wandering
life?" I continued.
"Very much," replied Ellen. "Six
months here, a year there, perhaps two
years, if we liked it. I think I have been
to nearly all the watering places in Eng-
land. My aunt is so fond of the sea."

What a delightful day that was! The
soft air, the lays of the song birds, the flick-
ering light and shade in that old wood, and
the sweet tones of Ellen's voice, are indeli-
bly imprinted on my memory. During the
month she was at the Maxwells we met
constantly, for Mrs. Maxwell was the daugh-
ter of an old friend of my mother, and she
and her brothers and sisters were my oldest
acquaintances in the neighborhood. I soon
found that, besides being a beautiful girl,
Ellen was a delightful companion. She
sang, played and danced well; she could
also draw and paint, and knew enough of
most subjects to talk sensibly upon them.

But her greatest charm was her manner, or
rather her absence of manner. She looked
at one so quietly, and talked so naturally
and simply, that she always gave me the
impression of a valued friend whom I had
known for years.

Going from the Maxwells' cheerful house
to my quiet home, I could not help thinking
how Ellen's face would look in those old
rooms, surrounded by grotesque carving and
old fashioned oak furniture. As I could not
put the idea out of my head, I persuaded my
aunt, whose greatest disposition was an oc-
casional quiet tea drinking, to give a party.
Of course, Ellen and the Maxwells were
invited. It was a new thing to me to see
young faces and hear merry voices in the
old house; for, like Ellen's, my parents had
died when I was very young, and my kind
aunt had lived with me ever since; and, ex-
cepting a friend I met in now and then to
smoke a cigar with me in the garden, I had
no visitors.

Having once seen Ellen in my house, my
next wish was that she might become one of
its inmates. I mentioned this to Mrs. Max-
well, and, as I had anticipated, she entered
into it very readily.

"Now," said I, "I want you to tell me
something about Mrs. MacCarthy."
"Well, she is a peculiar woman," she re-
plied. "Very peculiar, indeed, and I think
you will probably have some trouble with
her. But with time and perseverance she may
be brought to consent."

This was encouraging, certainly.
"Mrs. MacCarthy," Mrs. Maxwell went on
to explain, "is still young and handsome, and
I suspect, would have no objection to a bus-
band for herself. She is always to be found
at some fashionable place, where one meets
plenty of people."
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married first," said Mrs. Maxwell. "She
certainly keeps Ellen very much in the back-

ground, and considers, or affects to consider,
her a child."

"What a shame!" I exclaimed almost in-
voluntarily.
"There is also a fear of Mrs. MacCarthy's
mistaking your intentions, and thinking
them directed towards herself," said Mrs.
Maxwell.

"That increases my difficulties considera-
bly," said I.
"Therefore you had better make sure of
Ellen first, before you speak to her aunt on
the subject," said Mrs. Maxwell. "She will
also be able to tell you best how to make
yourself agreeable to Mrs. MacCarthy."

I cannot recollect how many times I made
up my mind to ask the momentous question,
and how often, when just on the brink of it,
my courage failed. At last, one evening, we
were walking down a green lane, and Ellen
and I had loitered behind the others, admir-
ing the glowing hues of the sunset. She
spoke of going away in a week; then sud-
denly out it all came, how, I scarcely know.
Ellen stood blushing shyly, and at first could
not raise her eyes to mine. We walked home-
ward in a kind of fairy atmosphere, under
the glorious summer sunset, through the
quiet lanes. When we reached the house
door Ellen left me and ran quickly up stairs
to Mrs. Maxwell.

That evening Ellen kept at a distance
from me, and close to her friend's side; but
her shyness soon wore off, and during those
last few days we had many happy walks to-
gether through the Maxwells' shady garden.
My aunt was very much pleased when I
told her, for she had taken a great fancy to
Ellen.

Mrs. Maxwell was kind enough to write to
Mrs. MacCarthy to say that she could not re-
turn until Mrs. MacCarthy, who was com-
fortably settled in her new home, also came
up to spend a week with them, and then re-
turn with Ellen.

In two days there was an answer from
Mrs. MacCarthy, saying that she would come,
for, as I afterwards found out, it was a prin-
ciple of hers never to refuse an invitation,
not knowing what it might bring forth.

The next week Mrs. MacCarthy arrived.
She was a fine, tall woman, with black eyes,
dark wavy hair, and well-shaped hands and
feet, dressed well, and made the most of
her personal attractions; and certainly quite
realized my idea of the husband-hunting
Irish widow.

The day after her arrival I dined at the
Maxwells. I endeavored to make myself as
agreeable to her as possible, and she received
my attempts very graciously. After a
few days, during which I flattered myself I
had made a favorable impression, she and
Ellen returned home, and a fortnight after-
wards I went down to Leamouth, to find a
lodging for myself, having resolved to spend
a few days at the sea side.

The following day I met the MacCarthy's
taking their morning walk, and Mrs. MacCarthy
appeared glad to see me.
"Are you come down for the day?" she
asked.

"No," I replied. "I have taken lodgings
for a few weeks."
"Then we shall see you often," she said.
"You must come and call on us."

I found Mrs. Maxwell's description of Mrs.
MacCarthy tolerably correct. She was in-
imitably fond of admiration, and certainly
had no mind to remain a widow for the
rest of her days. When I called, as I fre-
quently did, Ellen was either practising on
the piano or drawing, or studying some lan-
guage. One day Mrs. MacCarthy said to me
—"My niece being so young, and having
only just left school, I do not wish her to
forget what she has learned there. I am a
great advocate for young people employing
themselves profitably."

Of course I assented, but I thought it a
great shame that poor Ellen, just come to
the sea-side, should be kept in doors study-
ing nearly all day; so on another occasion I
dropped some hints upon the danger of over-
studying, and mentioned several cases which
had occurred within my own experience. I
also lent Mrs. MacCarthy a medical work on
the Brain and the Intellectual Powers. It
was quite enough. After this, if Ellen
looked a little pale or complained of head-
ache, she was told to put away her books
and music. At another time I spoke of the
beneficial effects of much out door exercise.
The result of my scheming was that I ac-
companied the MacCarthy's in a little excur-
sion of a few miles distance. I spoke of
places in the neighborhood which they
ought to visit, sometimes giving extraordinary
praise to those which I had formerly not
thought particularly worthy of attention.

We now embarked in a regular course of
sight seeing; sometimes other friends joined
us, sometimes I alone accompanied Ellen,
and her aunt. In the former case I had of-
ten the pleasure of being with Ellen part of
the time; in the latter I seized every oppor-
tunity of making myself agreeable to Mrs.
MacCarthy.

In the arduous of these pursuits I quite for-
got the caution which Mrs. Maxwell had
given me, and watched with complacency
the increased esteem and confidence with
which Mrs. MacCarthy appeared to regard
me. I had told her about my family and
prospects. She knew that my only relatives
were the old aunt that lived with me, and
whom she had seen, and a wealthy bachelor
uncle in India, who had been talking of
coming home for the last ten years, and
who, for that very reason, I thought would
never come.

A man plotting against a woman, especi-
ally a widow, is like a fly trying to entrap
a spider. When I thought myself progress-
ing rapidly in my plans, the meshes of the
web were being more closely drawn around
me. At length the catastrophe came, hast-
ened by my own folly. I had taken Mrs.
MacCarthy and Ellen to a town a short dis-
tance by rail from Leamouth. Near it was
a ruined castle, to see which was the
object of our journey. We wandered about
among the ruins and through the surround-
ing wood, and although the tender green of
the trees had given place to the russet and
orange tints of autumn, I was irresistibly
reminded of that other ruined wood and the
day on which I first saw Ellen. I was in
high spirits all day, and on returning home
in the train, was actually foolish and mad
enough to cast all my prudential reserve
and caution to the winds, and try to kiss
Ellen in the tunnel. She and her aunt were
sitting opposite to me. As we entered the

tunnel the ridiculous idea came into my head
and as soon as we had advanced far enough
for the light to have quite disappeared, I
leaped noiselessly forward and pressed a kiss
on a smooth rounded cheek. It was the af-
fair of a moment. As we emerged from the
darkness I saw that Ellen's transparent veil
was down, and that she was gazing calmly
and thoughtfully out of the window by her
side. Mrs. MacCarthy's cheek, on the con-
trary, were of a brighter rose than usual,
and there was a kind of confusion in her
manner, and in this glance on her downcast
eyes, which revealed to me the horrible, the
fatal mistake I had made.

The embarrassment of that moment cannot
be described. I dared not look at the
widow again; my face burned, my heart
beat; I thought it was all over with me.
This was what all my scheming had come
to! Mrs. MacCarthy would never speak to
me again, and I should lose Ellen for ever.
My eyes sought the ground, and then were
furtively raised to the faces of my uncon-
scious fellow travelers. There was a young
woman in a bonnet with red ribbons, hold-
ing a baby. As she smiled and talked to
the child, I imagined I saw in her god-
moored face that she knew and was laughing
at my misfortune. At the other end of the
carriage sat a middle-aged man, with a satir-
ical expression, reading a newspaper. I
thought I could perceive by the curl of his
lip that he knew what a fool I had made of
myself. Ellen looked pensive, and, to my
excited fancy, even sad, as if she felt that
my foolish behaviour had placed an eternal
barrier between us.

The train stopped at our station, and I
timidly offered to help the ladies out. To
my astonishment Mrs. MacCarthy accepted
my assistance as graciously as ever. Now
I felt a ray of hope. We walked silently to
her house, and to my utter bewilderment
she asked me in. Was she, then, so good-
natured as to forgive my impertinence? Be-
fore the widow and her niece were ready
for tea, and while I sat in the drawing room
by myself, staring at the pictures on the
wall, as if they could help me, I returned
to a cooler frame of mind. Mrs. MacCarthy's
conduct was certainly unaccountable; but
under the circumstance without any remark,
the only course for me to pursue was to
return as nearly as possible to my usual de-
meanor.

The rustling of the ladies' dresses aroused
me from my meditations, and I accom-
panied them to the dining room. We took
our places at the table; Mrs. MacCarthy's
blushes had not disappeared, and, as she
handed me a cup of tea, there was a
something new and peculiar in her voice
and manner which filled me with indescrib-
able alarm. Mrs. Maxwell's warning flash-
ed like lightning through my mind, and I
saw the depth of the danger into which I
had fallen. My face and forehead seemed
on fire. I felt as if streams of alternately hot
and cold water were being poured over me; I
glanced at Mrs. MacCarthy, and the horrible
suspicion grew stronger and stronger. I
looked at Ellen, and in her face I read, first
surprise, then doubt and uneasiness. That
instant appeared to me to last for hours; I
thought it would never come to an end.
Dashes at conversation were interspersed
with long pauses, when the necessity as well
as the difficulty of saying something
more became fearfully apparent. A sub-
ject was introduced, briefly responded to,
and dropped; but fresh miseries afterwards
awaited me.

[To be continued.]

FORTY VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THESE Lots comprise the square opposite the
Gas Works, bounded by Mero, Washington
and Wilkeson Sts.
Terms on third cash—the balance in six
and twelve months, and a lien retained to secure the
deferred payments. Notes to bear interest.
This is a rare chance for persons of small
capital to secure comfortable homes.
A plat of the lots can be seen at the office of
Col. A. B. Rennie.
Apply to
L. HORD or
J. S. or L. R. HARVEY.

Aug. 11-16.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(GATY KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in Septem-
ber, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John
M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N.
Xortan, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George
W. Chadlock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I.
Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon.
A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this
school are—A Military Organization, to be adopt-
ed when the number of pupils is sufficient to
form one or more companies—health—recreation
—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—
means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly
on the moral system—ample libraries—freedom from
malignant moral influences of town—long experi-
ence of the Principal in the teaching and gov-
ernment of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address
to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will
be forwarded, giving information in detail.
July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Professor R. W. Summers, and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in
Frankfort, on the 21st Monday in September, 1865,
in which will be taught the usual English branch-
es, the Classics, French, German, and any of the
sciences that may be desired.
August 8-2mos-11.

Poisoning and Medical Profession Etiquette.

In Italian novels written by Englishmen a husband always get rid of a wife he is disgusted or dissatisfied with by poison. The records of English crime show the fact that Queen Victoria's subjects themselves in good social position as frequently resort to that method of murder as to the stiletto or the pistol. Another medical man, Dr. Pritchard, has just been convicted of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law—through the administrations to the latter of opium and to the former of doses of antimony, from day to day. Being a medical practitioner, prescribing for the members of his own family was within the line of his professional as well as his conjugal duty, and therefore his foul practice was not suspected—except by one physician, during a consultation—till the mischief was done. Mrs. Pritchard herself had an inkling of the truth, for she found when her husband was absent a day or two, she invariably got better, and the dangerous symptoms always increased on his return with the administration of his remedies. Day after day his wife was kept lying by inches, but the mother-in-law went off more suddenly. It is the old story—an attachment to a female servant in the house, and a criminal connection, which was the inducing cause of the murders.

A peculiarity in this case is the extent to which professional etiquette may be carried. One of the consulting physicians, Dr. Paterson, testified that he knew Mrs. Pritchard was affected by antimony as soon as he saw her on the day of her mother's funeral. But though he saw enough in the mother's case to make him refuse to certify to the cause of her death, he never said a word about the mal-practice in Mrs. Pritchard's case, because her husband was a practitioner and it was not his business to interfere in a case attended by a regular physician. So there if a physician chooses to murder his wife under the forms of regular practice, etiquette in the profession will not let another physician interfere to prevent it!

Professional etiquette among doctors lends to a great many absurdities, but this is certainly the most singular and mischievous exhibition of it on record. Dr. Paterson further defends himself by saying that the Registrar of Health should have instituted an examination when he (Dr. Paterson) declined giving a certificate of cause of death, and thus would have saved Mrs. Pritchard's life. But perhaps there was a professional etiquette with the Registrar which did not allow him to attach importance to a refusal of this kind, when other physicians gave a satisfactory certificate without any hesitation. Paterson seems to admit the proneness of physicians to help people out of ugly scrapes, for he says he denounced Pritchard at the time he knew the latter was poisoning his wife, it would have been ruin to Paterson, for Pritchard could have brought forward three medical men, all Edinburgh graduates, not one of whom suspected Mrs. Pritchard was having antimony administered to her. He had a consultation with two or three of his professional friends on the day the mother-in-law died, and they all agreed that the latter was killed with an overdose of opium, and that Mrs. Pritchard was being killed by antimony, but still professional etiquette did not allow any of these physicians to carry their knowledge to a magistrate, so as to arrest the slow murder. Anything more cruel and culpable than this can scarcely be conceived.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Secretary Stanton and Our Prisoners.

One of the first articles written by Mr. Dana for the *Chicago Republican*, is a denial of a statement of Junius H. Browne who was imprisoned a long time at the South with Mr. Richardson, that Mr. Stanton is responsible for the sufferings of Union prisoners at the South. Mr. Dana, who was, until recently, Assistant Secretary of War, says:

No man of all the thousands who languished in the cruelties of rebel hounds can rightfully say that Mr. Stanton is responsible for one moment of his tortures. The truth is, that special efforts were made by the War Department to procure the release of Mr. Browne and his companion, Mr. Richardson, but those in power at Richmond were, for some reason of their own, unwilling to surrender them, and refused; and finally after all other means had been exhausted, and when the notorious "Pollard, or Richmond," (who had been released on his parole to negotiate the exchange of Messrs. Browne and Richardson for himself and some other Southern *littérateurs* who had been captured by our forces) had failed to return according to his promise, orders were given to General Butler to seize and hold as hostages for these two gentlemen a number of prominent citizens of Virginia, who resided near enough to our lines to be within reach of a cavalry party. Messrs. Browne and Richardson escaped before these orders were executed; but it is the fault of James A. Seddon, and not of Edwin M. Stanton, that they were not sooner at liberty.

The National Revenues.

The New York Times says:

With the disbandment of our gigantic military and naval force, on the one hand, and the immense increase in public revenues from internal taxation and import duties on the other hand, it is now definitely seen that the day of great expenditures has passed away, and the day of great revenues has fairly begun. The war was nearly over before an adequate system of taxation was adjusted and put in operation, and even yet it is by no means effectively applied throughout the country, for the simple reason that it takes time to get the great machinery in working order. Yet the results thus far are beyond all previous calculation, and promise to be far better every week in the future. The receipts from taxation are now about a million of dollars a day; and the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington estimate that they will fully equal this figure for the next three months. Judging by the returns being made in this city, we should think that a much higher estimate for the whole country might be made. The receipts from import duties also are very heavy, being at this port alone, at this time, at the weekly average of \$2,400,000. It is true that this very fact is taken advantage of to damage the public credit, but for this the law provides a very simple and effective remedy. No satisfactory is the working of these two great engines of national revenue that it was semi-officially announced from Washington yesterday that "the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that, owing to the continued reduction of the expen-

ditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress."

\$300,000,000 a year is a reasonable estimate that is made of the expenses of the government hereafter. It would seem by our present experience that there would be no difficulty in raising a much larger sum, and that taxation to this extent would be very easily and contentedly borne by the people. We have been told by the two district collectors of internal revenue, whose aggregates of collection exceed those in any other districts of the country, that the taxes are on all hands paid with the greatest cheerfulness, and that it is rare indeed that there is any grumbling or fault-finding.

The fact is, that, as regards finances, our government to-day holds a position of the greatest power; and when, by next year, the machinery of revenue is perfected and applied to all the States, North and South, our strength will be even more imposing.

A Leader for the Liberals.

It is thought by many that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, for Oxford, will unfetter him of all party duties, and make him the leader of the Liberals during the coming session of Parliament. Cautious, yet courageous, and honest as he is independent, his is a most excellent mind for a party leader—the most eloquent of Englishmen, and, at the same time, a first-rate business man; possessed of imperturbable temper, and yet powerful in invective and sarcasm; grave, dignified, and yet expert in debate, and in parliamentary tactics, the master of even Mr. Disraeli, he unites most of the qualities which are required to lead a party in England.

He was bred at Oxford, where he obtained distinction as a scholar, winning the highest honors. In 1832 he entered Parliament, and there, too, he at once attracted notice as not only an eloquent speaker, but a young man of remarkable capacity for the transaction of business. He joined the Tory party, then under Sir Robert Peel, who showed his appreciation of him by giving him, in 1835, his launch into official life, by an appointment as a lord of the treasury.

He gave offence in 1845 to the late Duke of Newcastle, who excluded him from the representation of Newark, for which he had sat in Parliament since 1832. Thereupon the University of Oxford elected him, and thus conferred upon him an honor which is much sought, and which he particularly valued. He had already dedicated his most important literary work "To the University of Oxford, tried and not found wanting, through the vicissitudes of a thousand years."

He has served Oxford ever since, until his recent defeat for that seat. We may add, in conclusion, that he was originally sprung from the people, his father, Sir John Gladstone, having begun life as a small trader at Leith.—*Cincinnati Times.*

STATE RIGHTS.—The New York World has exhorted for the twentieth time the clause in the Constitution of Massachusetts into a "free sovereign and independent body politic" or "State," and also the former oath of allegiance required of public officers in the Commonwealth. Of course these interesting passages are doing duty as usual as arguments for the modern State rights. The World says: "Some of those wisecracks of Massachusetts who are so blatant upon 'the abominable heresy of State rights,' should read the Constitution, and see what fools their ancestors were or they are."

Our ancestors would not have been over-had they adopted the provisions referred to in the more perfect Union was established; but as they made their Constitution nine years before the Constitution of the United States was framed, their reputation for good sense will probably survive. (*Boston Advertiser.*)

Very likely. But the reason is—there are not a lot of returned rebels, to the extent of one fourth or one third of the voting population, in any of the Northern States, as there were in Kentucky. Circumstances alter cases, wonderfully, sometimes.

Again the Commercial says: "But should the rebels be allowed to vote? Certainly not, and the laws of Kentucky provided that they should not." But what of that? Would those laws execute themselves? Does this profound philosopher and logician think that to pass laws is all that is necessary to keep rebels from voting? It was to see that the laws were obeyed and properly executed that General Palmer interposed with his military. Nothing more and nothing less. And we say he did right. The loyal Kentuckians who were so disgusted with the idea of military interference and surveillance at elections that they could not vote and would not go near the polls, as the Commercial says was the case in numerous instances—were probably not fit to vote. Their "loyalty" is suspicious, to say the least. The law disfranchised returned rebels. It was to keep such from voting, as far as it was possible, that General Palmer interfered. Nothing else. No man was prevented from voting who had a right to vote. Does the Commercial think it would be wrong to prevent the rebels from voting in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, by "military interference"? Such interference is not more needed in any rebel State than it was in Kentucky on last Monday.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

A "Capital" Scholar at Sky.

One little incident we must mention as illustrating education by rote. Walking to church one Sunday in Sky, we were followed by a slip of a lad some ten or eleven years of age, who, on putting some questions to him, volunteered to name all the capitals in Europe, which he did with marvelous dexterity. From Europe he crossed to South America, and rattled out the names of the capitals with the accuracy of a calculating

machine. From South America he started off to Asia, and finally brought up at Jedo, in Japan. We were rather sceptical as to the value of such acquisitions—and, indeed, as to the reality of any information having been conveyed to the lad's mind by the formidable muster-roll of words that had been stuffed into his mouth. We, therefore, asked him, "Can you tell us the name of the Island you live in?"

But, notwithstanding his lore, he had not learned that he lived in the Island of Sky. To make quite sure of the fact, we requested the captain of the steamer to repeat the question in Gaelic; but there was no Sky forthcoming. He knew the name of the parish, and of all the capitals in the world, but not of the Island he lived in. There being a schoolmaster present accidentally, we thought the occasion too good to be lost, to show the worthlessness of word stuffing, and ventured another question: "Now, my lad, you have told us the names of nearly all the capitals in the world; is a capital a man or a beast?" "It's a beast," said the boy quite decisively. So much for words without understanding. In the next school inspection that boy will probably pass for a prodigy, and will figure in statistical reports as an example of what good education can do.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

BETTER THAN GOLD.—A parent may leave a patrimony to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged. He may leave him money but how soon may it be squandered. He may leave him an inward abhorrence of vice in any shape or form: this can not be wrested from him and is better than thousands of gold and silver.

Virginia's Dead Leaders.

There has been during the war a startling fatality among those in Virginia who assisted "in firing the Southern heart," and precipitating the war upon the country. The Petersburg Index of Monday gives the following list of a few who have died. It says:

At the beginning of Secession, Virginia had one representative in the Cabinet at Washington who was a Secessionist—John B. Floyd. *He is dead.* She had two foreign Ministers who were Secessionists—Hons. R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. *Both are dead.* Both of her Senators in Congress were Secessionists—Hunter and Mason. *One is a prisoner, the other an exile.* She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to Secession—the Richmond Enquirer, the Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus. The journals are extinct and all unrevived, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel and Lamb—are dead. Her oldest and most persistent among her most influential citizens who supported Secession was Edmund Ruffin. *He is dead.* The recognized leaders of the Secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and Ex-President Tyler. *Randolph is dying abroad. Tyler is dead.*

WHO IS CORTINAS?—A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle answers the question thus:

"Many of our readers undoubtedly well remember the disturbance on the lower Rio Grande in the fall and winter of 1859, which caused the United States government to send a military expedition, commanded by Major (now Major General) Heintzelmann to that part of Texas. The insurgents, headed by this notorious villain, Cortinas, numbered about six thousand seven hundred, all Mexicans, whose object it was to exterminate the Americans and to drive the Americans out of the Rio Grande. In this movement Cortinas had been temporarily successful, having murdered and plundered the unprotected American settlers until the timely arrival of Heintzelmann's brave band drove him and his followers across the river. In this conflict Cortinas made himself notorious by his cruelties toward the few scattered American settlers, and as a thorough highwayman. He was then declared an outlaw by the military authorities, and a price set upon his head. His behavior in Mexico as a guerrilla chief during the last two years plainly shows that he is nothing more."

General Grant.

The following, from an editorial in the Boston Transcript, is the best pen-picture of the Lieutenant General that has been drawn:

General Grant possesses all those qualities which commend themselves to a population ordinarily slow in bestowing its confidence. The first General of his age, who has directed more and larger armies than any other military commander of modern times with the exception of Napoleon, he is as simple and unpretending in manner and in nature, as though he were the plain American citizen of five years ago, and had not acquired a fame which fills the world. A single glance at his face reveals his character—a character so full at once of firmness and modesty, of fortitude and humanity, of inflexible purpose and magnanimous consideration of the rights and feelings of others, that it stamps itself on the lines of his countenance, with effortless power and truth. Perfect self-possession with a complete absence of self-assertion and self-conceit—that is the expression which looks calmly out from the strong and honest face. Not a trace is observable of the peculiar affectation of men which is apt to be stereotyped on the military visage by the habit of responsibility and the habit of command; and many a Second Lieutenant carries more pride in his port and more defiance in his eye, than this Lieutenant General who has commanded a million of men, and personally won the most important victories of the war.

Naval Power.

The great British authorities are paying full compliments to the American navy, and the precedence and power that have directed it. They have been engaged for so long a time in abuse, that we welcome the compliment very readily. The London Quarterly Review says:

"In the Channel our iron-clad fleets, with few exceptions, reported to be not very seaworthy. We have only four ships with turn-tables, (i. e. of the monitor pattern,) and not one of them is a sea-going ship. In the Mediterranean there are only three iron-clads, and the two admirals there hoist their flags in wooden screw line-of-battle ships, with which it would be madness to meet the smallest iron-clad."

It states that the whole North American squadron could not oppose one iron-clad; ridicules the management of naval affairs in England, and adds to the whole a compliment to the "Federal Americans" who "have developed a formidable navy" in spite of all disadvantages. It says, moreover, that "in spite of the lesson taught by the Kearsarge and Albemarle fight, though the utility of heavy ordnance was thereby proved on the shores of England, she has no

such guns yet affords, whilst guns of even fifteen inches in diameter are in use in the Federal navy."

This compliment is worth being treasured, since it concedes all that we have asserted in a very important field, and makes over to us the naval supremacy which we have established. The British and French have tried to surpass us. They have never tried their iron gunboats of the monitor pattern save in a sea-way. Ours have been proved good both in the sea-way and as fighting craft. Their great ships of the Warrior and Normandie class have not been successes. We know the Ironsides to be a most splendid achievement, and within a few days we shall send the Dunderberg and Dictator, and perhaps the Puritan to Europe, while other scarcely less efficient ships, of the same principle of construction, remain at home.

The matter of naval artillery is another important one. The guns employed by the Kearsarge, in her memorable fight, were by no means equal to those now employed on the iron-clads. But those guns have been surpassed in our navy before being equalled by other nations. The statement shows that the Roanoke, Dictator, Dunderberg, and Puritan, the Monadnock and similar ships, are superior to the best foreign manufactures, and that we are positively armed against aggressions from the other side. The matter is so important that it may well be exulted over, and will strengthen us materially without further demonstration.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A BRAVE GIRL.—The house of Mr. Geo. Bent, at Cambridgeport, Mass., was entered by a burglar about 2 A. M., on Saturday. Mr. Bent and his sister slept in separate parts of the house. The sister was awakened by the noise the burglar made coming up stairs, and soon after saw him standing in the doorway of her room. The girl pretended that there was a man in bed with her, and asked him for a drink of water, but finally said she would go and get it herself. The robber immediately stepped back into the entry, and she passed close to him, but did not let him know she had seen him. She went to her brother's room, woke him up, and told him there was a strange man in the house. The brother seized a revolver, and by the aid of a light held by his sister, saw the man crouching in the entry, and discharged one of the barrels at him. The man ran, and escaped, but it is believed, with a bullet in him somewhere. That girl has pluck.

Gen. Harding and his Colored Folks.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Nashville as follows:

No man about Nashville is better known than Gen. Harding. His plantation is one of the finest in Tennessee, and he went into the rebellion with his whole soul. But he has been subdued, has taken all the oaths, and seems disposed to observe them. He has on his plantation a hundred and ten negroes—the remnant of a once valuable stock owned before the war. Yesterday Gen. Fisk went out to Gen. Harding's to talk with him and the colored people about a school. When the matter was first broached, Mr. H. expressed himself in strong terms against it. He was willing to pay for the work he obtained, but a colored school he would "never have on his plantation." However, a meeting was called, Gen. Harding introduced Gen. Fisk, told who he was, what his business was, and sat down. Then the General took the floor and explained his views in regard to a school. The scene just there and then formed a spectacle worthy the pencil of a Raphael. There sat the ex-rebel planter and General, and before him a congregation of ex-slaves, whose dusky faces, when they heard of the school, were lighted up with a joy better imagined than described. One old gentleman broke out: "Bress de Lord, Massa General, dat is just what we want, exactly!"

After hearing the General and beholding the enthusiasm of the blacks, Mr. Harding gracefully surrendered one of the most wicked prejudices of the South, and agreed that a school should be opened on his plantation; to which he would give all possible encouragement! As soon as arrangements can be made and a suitable teacher procured, a school of sixty children will be opened!

Gen. Harding pays his men eight dollars per month, his women six dollars, clothes and feeds them, gives them the whole of every Saturday to themselves, and furnishes each one of them with truck patch free. Many of his hands, however, desire to rent land and manage their own affairs so as to get ahead in the world. When urging this upon Gen. Fisk's attention one shrewd old man said: "We will pay a good rent and work hard. We is honest niggers, and want to lead justly."

The White House.

While the "sovereign people" of the United States are passing through the heated term as comfortably as possible, the merchant alternating with his partner or confidential clerks in his week or two or more at the sea-shore or the mountains, the mechanics taking their frequent jaunts for relaxation and pleasure, the gentlemen of means doing just about as they please, with none to molest or to make them afraid—the servants of the aforesaid sovereigns at the Executive Mansion are compelled, by the necessities of the case, to forgo the thousand and one healthful pleasures which their fellow-citizens enjoy.

Those who are prone to picture the President's chair as a great "easy chair," embowered in roses, and fanned with the airs of cool content and repose, would be instantly disabused of their error in visiting the White House one of these fine hot days.

As soon as the President has swallowed his breakfast, he begins to be beset by a crowd of applicants for something, and for things endless in number and variety, and he continues to be besieged every moment of the day until evening. We are not sure that some of the favored ones—or ill-fated ones do not encroach upon his sleeping hours.

President Johnson was called to the chair of Chief Magistrate of the nation at a time when public affairs are of the most pressing importance, demanding the exercise of the largest powers of the mind. It is a time when the abilities of the greatest statesman our republic has ever produced would be taxed to the utmost, and it also happens that there is a tremendous pressure of minor details upon the President and his advisers and assistants in the administration of the Government. Consequently Mr. Johnson is not only almost overwhelmed with weighty affairs, but he is bored with small matters. The terebration at the President's house is awful. There is no end nor limit to it. It approaches the infinite. And much of it is needless, for men will insist upon speaking to the President upon matters that belong to the respective departments and bureaus of the public service.

In thousands of instances men fail to see the propriety of the decisions rendered in their case by the heads of the Departments,

and they rush to the White House to talk the matter over with the President. The secretaries and clerks at the Executive Mansion are kept under a constant pressure of labor, the new course of events having thrown upon them an accession of duties unknown to their predecessors. In fact, the White House is, during this "heated term," the busiest workshop in the country, but every one there, from the President down, grapples manfully with the duties of the hour, and the people may rest assured that their Chief Magistrate and his household are zealously and constantly at work, in spite of the weather.—*Wash. Republican.*

Provisional Gov. Hamilton to the People of Texas.

The following extract from Gov. Hamilton's Proclamation to the citizens of Texas is of great interest and importance. The true wisdom and patriotism of the sentiments uttered will commend them to every loyal heart:

The people of the state are invited to engage in the work of reconstructing local government for themselves. I come tenderly, in the name of the United States, amnesty for the past—security and freedom for the future. Every generous heart will feel, and every candid mind admit, that the government of the United States seeks not, and has never sought, to humble the people of the south. It but asks them to be friends rather than enemies.

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion, and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It did because it made war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappled with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not extinct; that it still lingers, and by a vigorous application of stimulants, may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the proclamation of emancipation was but a military order which has now spent its force since the war is over, and never had any effect, except where, by the presence of Union armies, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater delusion than this; and the man or men who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could do the citizens of Texas, at this time a greater disservice. If the rebellion is conquered, slavery is dead; one is as much so, in fact, as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow-citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom. For the time being the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters at a reasonable compensation, to labor at least till the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them generally to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the community at large. But let it be understood that combinations among those interested in securing for labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to ostracize in society those who oppose such combinations, will meet with no favor at the hands of the people or government of the United States.

And candor compels me to say to the people of Texas, that if in the action of the proposed convention the negro is characterized or treated as less than a freedman, our senators and representatives will seek in vain admission to the halls of congress. It is, indeed, strange that men should take a solemn oath to faithfully abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and in the next breath favor gradual emancipation. It is the part of wisdom and the part of duty to accept what is inevitable without resistance, and recognize truth however unpopular.

I could not, if I were to attempt it, satisfy those who are not willing to believe it, that slavery was never a good, and emancipation not an evil. A few men in the south differ with the whole civilized world upon that subject, and I suppose that most of that few will go down to their graves, sore and complaining, but in the meantime those who realize that a new era has dawned upon us, and who take advantage of the present, will leave far in the background the mourners over the past glory of slavery. Texas has to-day her future destiny in her own hands. Let her use her power wisely, and she need not limit her power and influence in the future of our country.

In the effort to aid you in the reorganization of the civil government, I shall be guided and controlled by no personal feeling; do nothing out of malice, and shrink from nothing from fear of blame. Believing that the experience of the past four years has prepared the mind of a majority of the people for dispassionate thought and enlightened judgment, I shall fearlessly challenge their scrutiny of all I may do or attempt. I hope to merit the approbation of those who are devoted to the principles of freedom and equality in government, and difficult and delicate as I know the task assigned me to be, still, with the aid and encouragement of the loyal men of Texas, it may be successfully accomplished.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet as many of the loyal men from different sections of the State as can make it convenient to visit the Capital of the State, to confer with me upon the present and future of our State, and I now most cordially invite them to do so.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 21st Monday in September, 1865. July 21—4—6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. *—No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.* July 18, 1865—5.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort. Aug. 11. 2t.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until 1st September, next, for building

A WORK HOUSE,

Suitable for this city. I want plans, specifications, and estimates, reserving the right to accept or reject all, and not to be chargeable for any plan, specification, or estimate, unless the same be accepted and acted upon. Any information in regard to the matter can be had by calling on me. GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor, City of Frankfort.

Aug. 4, 1865—td.

NOTICE.

By order of the creditors of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.	
Borette, W.	\$ 15 25
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	26 00
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	14 51
Bacon, Miss Sarah.	14 85
Brown, Orlando.	413 55
Chambers, Jane & Marg.	23 96
Cammack, A. G.	67 37
Craig, Will.	9 02
Cott, Gabe.	32 45
Cox, Thornton M.	40 00
Coddington, Robt.	6 37
Collins, R. (Saunders's notes)	15 05
DeHoney, M. A.	25 17
Duval, M. M.	2 50
Emporium Stock.	1 share
Flynn, W. T.	33 93
Graham, C. G.	20 00
Goodwin, H. G.	19 40
Green, H. S.	9 90
Henderson, John.	90
Hasset, E. D.	25 25
Hamblenton, E. G.	13 46
Harris, Chas. H.	70 14
Harris, Chas. H.	59 52
Herbert, Geo.	15 05
Jones, Thos.	9 04
Johnson, C. B.	49 61
Julian, John J.	35 77
Kersey, S.	64 78
King, R. H.	36 62
Lenon, J. M.	20 00
Lewis, J.	4 00
Lee, Will.	1 61
Leonard, Chas. G.	
Link, W. R.	30 44
Lohban, E. M.	44 02
Mayhall, P. M.	46 16
Mayhall, P. M.	12 00
Martin, Lucy A.	69 47
Melehor, John C.	292 27
Milam, W. H.	6 34
McKee, A. R.	23 33
Major, P. U.	29 97
Next, A. (2 notes)	23 15
Phythian, Chas. B.	14 45
Phythian, John L.	200 00
Phythian, Chas. G.	2 50
Phythian, John L. (adm'r)	164 86
Payne, P.	5 30
Peters, David A.	13 48
Peters, Robert.	4 20
Steele, R. C.	3 10
Settle, W. H.	192 52
Shannon, J. W.	12 18
Stephens, Walker.	180 83
Seebree, R. B.	2 30
Todd, Dabney.	159 00
Todd, John M.	61 25
Theshold, T. S.	19 22
Triplet, M. E.	132 23
Woodson, R. K.	20 32
Young, Berry S.	200 00

ACCOUNTS DUE T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe.	\$ 1 63
Mrs. Daniel Epperson	1 00
L. Strieff.	9 00
R. W. Scott.	3 35
S. R. Hyeronemus.	4 30
C. G. Graham.	6 50
Thos. Heffner.	1 13
Frank Cox.	2 35
Z. Block.	20 80
Chas. Egbert.	4 23
Mrs. Robt S. Todd.	3 50
John Julian.	23 00
S. I. M. Major & Co.	15 80
Mrs. L. Pugh.	37 14
Graham & Co.	18 60
Ed. Keenon.	91 52
Mrs. L. L. Ashmore.	50
W. Winters.	2 25
W. H. Polsgrove guardian for Misses Leocompts.	11 33
Charles Buckner.	8 05
Mrs. Catharine Johnson.	3 13
Miss Exum.	3 05
G. W. Robb & Co.	2 00
Mrs. Ann Ford.	1 05
John B. Major.	4 45
J. V. B. Vanarsdale.	1 00
Col. E. W. Morgan.	5 50
John A. Flynn.	2 58
Mrs. A. Burnley.	2 00
Mrs. A. Gorman.	39 30
G. G. Cammack.	10 75
Miss O. Triplett.	1 70
John Rodman.	7 20
Mrs. W. Batchelor.	95
Chas. Dilger.	8 30
John Morris.	50
Mrs. F. Gaines.	10
Wm. French.	50
W. W. Whittington.	50
Miss S. Hamilton.	2 40
C. G. Samuel.	10 00
Thos. D. Tifford.	1 50
Mrs. A. Welch.	1 00
Mrs. R. McMurdy.	2 00
Wm. Burnburn.	4 75
Brown.	20
S. I. M. Major.	6 00
Wm. Speed.	22 90
Walter Flatter.	10

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 15, 1865.

DEATH OF COL. J. H. GARRARD.

STATE TREASURER.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort, Aug. 15, 1865.

By a dispensation of an ALL-WISE PROVIDENCE, JAS. H. GARRARD, Treasurer of Kentucky, has been called from his earthly labors. He departed this life on the 13th August, at 8 o'clock, 55 minutes, A. M. His funeral will take place on this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the Christian Church. The many virtues, pure integrity, and spotless honor of our deceased friend, as well as our official relations, require that all should render due homage to the memory of a good man and a faithful public servant. All the Public Offices are ordered to be closed and draped in mourning, and the officers are expected to attend upon the funeral.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Contesting the Elections.

We learn from the organ of the Conservative party of Kentucky, the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the defeated and disappointed candidates in Kenton, Campbell and Bracken counties, intend contesting the late election of their opponents. If the next Legislature is of the same complexion as the last, this will be a safe game to play. That is, if the Legislators have well learned the Conservative doctrine regarding oaths. If the oath of loyalty is not binding neither is any oath administered to one holding office under that oath. So the disappointed Conservative candidates may appeal to the successful ones—the "outs" to the "ins"—with certain assurance of success. Just let them bring a certificate of pro-slaveryism and of having warmly and actively sympathized with the rebellion, and their seat is assured—under the above hypothesis, of course, of the Legislature being properly educated. We would advise all unsuccessful candidates of the Conservative party to contest the seats of Union men. Go it the entire swine, gentlemen; don't be modest, take all you can get and hold on to it, *fas aut nefas*, or you'll disgrace the name of Conservative.

Since writing the above we have received the Lexington Observer and Reporter, and notice that it calls upon all defeated Conservatives to take immediate steps to contest the election. Of course. They want office and control in the State by which they may still carry on their rebellion against the Constitution and the Union and make Kentucky odious in the sight of loyalty everywhere. So, though justly and honestly defeated, as well they know, they will still appeal to their friends in the Legislature to disregard their oaths and admit them to the coveted seats. The unclean spirit of the Conservative party is being more plainly revealed than ever.

Arthur's Home Magazine for September has come to hand. As usual it is lively and interesting. Its beautiful engravings, fashion and pattern plates, and charming stories will bring pleasure to many a happy Home.

We have received the first number of a new weekly called "The Field, Turf and Farm, the Sportsman's Oracle and Country Gentleman's Newspaper." The aim of this Journal is "to establish a First Class Journal devoted to the best interests of the country—a paper that will be warmly welcomed by gentlemen of the Turf—a journal that will prove valuable to those who take delight in the breeding of fine stock—a paper that will be hailed as a welcome visitor by the Farmer—one that will be read with pleasure in the counting-room, in the office, in the railroad-car, and by the fireside." The Publication of the American Stud Book commences with the first number of the paper—imported Mares and their produce, and imported Stallions from the earliest date to the present time, with memorials of the most distinguished. From the first number of this paper, we judge it will be of great value to all concerned, and that such will serve their own interest greatly by subscribing for it immediately.

Oxford Female College.

It is with much pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Institution in our paper to-day. This College was founded in the year 1849 and from a small beginning has grown into a great Literary Institution for female education, with ample grounds, buildings, and accommodations. The corps of teachers is full and they are well qualified for their work, while the course of study is of the highest and most thorough character. The President, Rev. R. D. Morris, is a Christian gentleman, of fine culture and of large experience in teaching. A Kentuckian by birth and education, he is a man of enlarged National views and has gathered into his school young ladies from thirteen of the States, South and North. If any of our readers are wishing to send their daughters to an Institution where a complete education in everything essential to the proper development of the intellectual and moral powers may be gained, we recommend them to the above school, the Oxford Female College at Oxford, Ohio.

New Discovery.—It is reported that an English chemist named Gale has discovered a method of making gun-powder non-explosive. The process is said to be simple and effective, the cost trifling, and the powder is not injured. In five minutes a barrel of powder can be made non-explosive, and in the same time its explosive properties can be restored.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Our returns are made from Official reports made to the Secretary of State, and may therefore be considered correct.

As far as we know the political status of the gentlemen voted for, we have classified them "Union" and "Opposition." There are various grades in the class denominated "Opposition" in our returns. We classify them as follows:

1. Union men who were opposed to the Amendment, because they preferred State action.

2. Men who were for the Union side to preserve Slavery, and who are unwilling to give it up, but hope in some way to preserve slavery.

3. Men who claimed to be Union men, while all their sympathies were secretly with Rebellion.

4. Open sympathizers with Rebellion, and out and out Rebels—those who aided and abetted the rebellion upon every opportunity, and harbored and concealed Rebels.

This compound formed the "Conservative" strength. The first class will not, after the recent election has disclosed the characters who are assuming to control the party, longer act with the "Conservatives," but will take their position with their old friends and true Union men. This class comprises one third to one half of the "Conservative" strength in the recent election.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

ALLEN COUNTY.	
J. H. Lowry, congress, union.....	434
H. Grider, congress, opposition.....	445
Wm A Brown, representative, union.....	419
John J Gatewood, representative, opposition.....	487
Mike Tracy, representative.....	346
Neale, treasurer, union.....	207
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	207
ANDERSON COUNTY.	
Marion C Taylor, congress, union.....	235
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	411
John L McGinnis, representative, union.....	241
John Driffin, representative, opposition.....	416
Neale, treasurer, union.....	201
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	245
BULLITT COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	92
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	501
John B McDowell, representative, opposition.....	414
Wm R Thompson, representative, opposition.....	342
Neale, treasurer, union.....	32
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	185
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	51
W W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	358
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	79
BATH COUNTY.	
Samuel McKee, congress, union.....	474
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	503
Joshua E Barber, representative, union.....	490
B D Lacy, representative, opposition.....	460
Neale, treasurer, union.....	340
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	322
BOYD COUNTY.	
Sam McKee, congress, union.....	446
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	536
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	493
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	492
BOYLE COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	305
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	484
Neale, treasurer, union.....	275
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	475
BOURBON COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	223
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	830
Noah S Moore, representative, union.....	214
Robert F Davis, representative, opposition.....	832
Neale, treasurer, union.....	132
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	639
BOONE COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	349
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	589
J J Miller, representative, union.....	245
Ben F Stevenson, representative, union.....	275
James M Corbin, representative, opposition.....	802
Neale, treasurer, union.....	302
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	518
BRACKEN COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	820
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	772
John Stroube, representative, union.....	810
W H Reynolds, representative, opposition.....	776
Neale, treasurer, union.....	779
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	603
CARTER COUNTY.	
Sam McKee, congress, union.....	338
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	301
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	791
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	247
CARROLL COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	183
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	340
Haydon S Wright, representative, union.....	353
Solomon Wright, representative, union.....	171
Neale, treasurer, union.....	154
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	249
CLARK COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	124
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	109
B F Buckner, representative, union.....	255
Neale, treasurer, union.....	113
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	233
EDMONSON COUNTY.	
G M Yeaman, congress, union.....	305
B C Ritter, congress, opposition.....	198
N L Lightfoot, senate, union.....	291
J B Bruner, senate, opposition.....	206
J Q Oresley, representative, union.....	196
J S Higdon, representative, opposition.....	191
Neale, treasurer, union.....	293
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	199
ESTILL COUNTY.	
Wm H Randall, congress, union.....	713
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	404
W M Morris, representative, union.....	701
Joseph Blackwell, representative, opposition.....	429
Neale, treasurer, union.....	707
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	397
FAYETTE COUNTY.	
S S Fry, congress, union.....	723
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	1220
Isaac Vanmeter, representative, opposition.....	706
Neale, treasurer, union.....	1210
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	1210
FLEMING COUNTY.	
Samuel McKee, congress, union.....	870
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	871
John M Gray, representative, union.....	942
Elisha S Fitch, representative, opposition.....	753
Neale, treasurer, union.....	753
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	753
FRANKLIN COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	362
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	931
Wm H Gray, representative, union.....	400
Wm Harlin, Jr., representative, opposition.....	972
Neale, treasurer, union.....	359
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	960
GALLATIN COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	243
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	337
Aaron Gregg, representative, union.....	252
M J Williams, representative, opposition.....	352
Neale, treasurer, union.....	219
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	219
GARRARD COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	651
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	525
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	639
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	639

GRANT COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	492
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	394
Lewis Meyers, representative, union.....	690
G W Grant, representative, opposition.....	387
Neale, treasurer, union.....	672
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	311
GREEN COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	348
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	198
Wm S Hodges, representative, opposition.....	131
Neale, treasurer, union.....	176
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	147
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	197
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	41
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	41
HANCOCK COUNTY.	
G H Yeaman, congress, union.....	232
B C Ritter, congress, opposition.....	361
W P D Bash, representative, opposition.....	103
Neale, treasurer, union.....	221
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	221
HARDIN COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	337
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	916
Isaac Radley, representative, union.....	402
H B Young, representative, opposition.....	191
Neale, treasurer, union.....	395
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	395
HARRISON COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	574
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	812
Wm C Musselman, representative, union.....	597
Hugh Newell, representative, opposition.....	766
Neale, treasurer, union.....	553
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	503
HART COUNTY.	
J H Lowry, congress, union.....	375
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	733
Wm Knight, representative, union.....	102
W H Gardner, representative, opposition.....	803
A D Manion, representative, union.....	350
Neale, treasurer, union.....	377
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	377
W Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	353
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	40
T W Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	40
HENRY COUNTY.	
L H Rousseau, congress, union.....	456
Robert Mallory, congress, opposition.....	711
Marce Monday, congress, opposition.....	14
E W Easley, representative, union.....	276
D Fitzgerald, representative, union.....	115
J N Webb, representative, opposition.....	401
Neale, treasurer, union.....	594
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	594
HOPKINS COUNTY.	
G H Yeaman, congress, union.....	452
B C Ritter, congress, opposition.....	238
Richard Gregory, representative, union.....	495
Wm A Morton, representative, opposition.....	398
Neale, treasurer, union.....	220
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	61
JEFFERSON COUNTY.	
(CITY OF LOUISVILLE INCORPORATED.)	
L H Rousseau, congress, union.....	4,902
M Monday, congress, opposition.....	139
R Mallory, congress, opposition.....	2,532
H G Vansaggen, representative, 1st district, union.....	1,035
P Campton, representative, 1st district, opposition.....	603
M Bijur, representative, 2d district, union.....	711
Walton, representative, 2d district, opposition.....	680
J M Armstrong, representative, 2d district, union.....	571
J S Pirtle, representative, 3d district, opposition.....	415
A M Stout, representative, 4th district, union.....	1,291
Geo W Anderson, representative, 4th district, opposition.....	500
H W Norton, representative, county, union.....	267
J Fry Lawrence, representative, county, opposition.....	836
W M Allen, representative, county, opposition.....	372
Neale, treasurer, union.....	3,334
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	2,440
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	2,133
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	1,302
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	1,127
JESSAMINE COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	407
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	436
Wm Brown, representative, union.....	436
Wm Fisher, representative, opposition.....	344
Neale, treasurer, union.....	339
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	339
KENTON COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	2,034
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	1,011
M M Benton, senate, union.....	1,974
John G Carlisle, senate, opposition.....	1,079
Harvey M Carlisle, representative, union.....	2,037
Geo W Carlisle, representative, union.....	2,037
R Richardson, representative, opposition.....	1,053
O F Rankin, representative, opposition.....	1,020
Neale, treasurer, union.....	2,017
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	1,015
LAUREL COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	591
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	212
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	436
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	206
LINCOLN COUNTY.	
S S Fry, congress, union.....	322
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	341
Ja H Bridgwater, representative, union.....	341
The W Varner, representative, opposition.....	655
Neale, treasurer, union.....	392
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	392
Wm Sampson, ap. judge, opposition.....	357
G W Kavanaugh, ap. judge, opposition.....	58
W E Riley, ap. judge, opposition.....	223
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.	
C D Bradley, congress, union.....	193
L S Trimble, congress, opposition.....	293
Theodore Thompson, representative, union.....	311
Thomas Linley, representative, union.....	203
Neale, treasurer, union.....	104
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	57
LOGAN COUNTY.	
J H Lowry, congress, union.....	481
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	909
J R Bailey, representative, union.....	481
A L Lyon, representative, opposition.....	902
Neale, treasurer, union.....	346
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	546
LYON COUNTY.	
C D Bradley, congress, union.....	153
L S Trimble, congress, opposition.....	92
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	161
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	52
MADISON COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	1,103
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	620
Geo W Ballaw, representative, union.....	1,103
A J Mershon, representative, opposition.....	629
Neale, treasurer, union.....	1,107
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	617
MASON COUNTY.	
Samuel McKee, congress, union.....	336
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	1,224
Harrison Taylor, representative, opposition.....	1,224
Neale, treasurer, union.....	819
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	1,120
McCRACKEN COUNTY.	
C D Bradley, congress, union.....	265
L S Trimble, congress, opposition.....	428
John W Ogley, representative, union.....	368
Saml M Perce, representative, union.....	84
T J Burchett, representative, union.....	28
Neale, treasurer, union.....	235
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	257
McLEAN COUNTY.	
G H Yeaman, congress, union.....	315
B C Ritter, congress, opposition.....	459
John B Hendricks, representative, union.....	290
Isaac Calhoun, representative, opposition.....	465
A D Corby, representative, opposition.....	152
Neale, treasurer, union.....	227
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	227
MERCER COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	572
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	651
M Graham, representative, union.....	574
W G Connor, representative, opposition.....	646
Neale, treasurer, union.....	535
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	595

MONROE COUNTY.	
H Lowry, congress, union.....	618
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	364
Louis McFarren, senate, union.....	567
B W Stone, senate, opposition.....	280
John Biggs, representative, union.....	660
Il Hagas, representative, opposition.....	368
Neale, treasurer, union.....	503
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	923
Wm Sampson, ap judge, opposition.....	286
G W Kavanaugh, ap judge, opposition.....	54
W E Riley, ap judge, opposition.....	30
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.	
Samuel McKee, congress, union.....	198
J S Hurt, congress, opposition.....	544
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	188
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	558
MUHLENBURG COUNTY.	
G H Yeaman, congress, union.....	648
B C Ritter, congress, opposition.....	542
O P Johnson, senate, union.....	635
S P Love, senate, opposition.....	558
M J Roark, representative, union.....	625
Wm Irvine, representative, opposition.....	532
Neale, treasurer, union.....	548
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	421
NICHOLAS COUNTY.	
Speed S. Fry, congress, union.....	630
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	639
John F McMillan, representative.....	678
Nathan Powell, representative.....	593
Neale, treasurer, union.....	557
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	506
OLDHAM COUNTY.	
L H Rousseau, congress, union.....	149
R Mallory, congress, opposition.....	455
Marce Monday, congress, opposition.....	15
R C Dawkins, representative.....	241
R C Hudson, representative.....	420
Neale, treasurer, union.....	35
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	349
OWEN COUNTY.	
L H Rousseau, congress, union.....	244
R Mallory, congress, opposition.....	708
Marce Monday, congress, opposition.....	18
W P Bacon, representative.....	264
J D Lillard, representative.....	414
Howard Todd, representative, opposition.....	220
James Fitzgerald, representative.....	79
Neale, treasurer, union.....	78
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	116
OWSLEY COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	622
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	156
H C Lilly, senate, union.....	599
H Cockrill, senate, opposition.....	184
W McDaniel, representative, union.....	589
L B Byron, representative, opposition.....	160
Neale, treasurer, union.....	604
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	153
PENDLETON COUNTY.	
G C Smith, congress, union.....	963
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	601
James Wilson, representative, union.....	961
Wm A Brown, representative, opposition.....	595
Neale, treasurer, union.....	562
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	587
PULASKI COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	1,592
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	579
T P Patten, representative, union.....	1,496
Neale, treasurer, union.....	1,534
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	526
ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.	
W H Randall, congress, union.....	533
T T Garrard, congress, opposition.....	293
No return for representative.	
Neale, treasurer, union.....	461
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	170
SCOTT COUNTY.	
S S Fry, congress, union.....	185
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	764
W P Duval, representative, union.....	170
W P Duval, representative, opposition.....	40
Newton Craig, representative, opposition.....	243
Neale, treasurer, union.....	150
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	676
SHELBY COUNTY.	
Marion C Taylor, congress, union.....	150
Aaron Harding, congress, opposition.....	1185
F Noel, representative, union.....	341
Wm Kennedy, representative, opposition.....	91
Joseph W. Deane, representative.....	13
J M Johnson, representative.....	53
Neale, treasurer, union.....	92
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	127
SIMPSON COUNTY.	
W H Lowry, congress, union.....	149
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	473
R Vance, representative, union.....	158
F H Harris, representative, opposition.....	470
Neale, treasurer, union.....	310
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	348
SPENCER COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	27
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	563
Milton McDrew, representative, opposition, elected.....	3
Neale, treasurer, union.....	2
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	264
Wm Sampson, ap judge, opposition.....	189
G W Kavanaugh, ap judge, opposition.....	189
W E Riley, ap judge, opposition.....	150
TAYLOR COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	212
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	565
Wm R Parrott, representative.....	382
Wm Howell, representative.....	339
Wm Kennedy, representative, union.....	11
Neale, treasurer, union.....	19
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	219
Wm Sampson, ap judge, opposition.....	22
G W Kavanaugh, ap judge, opposition.....	236
W E Riley, ap judge, opposition.....	168
TODD COUNTY.	
J H Lowry, congress, union.....	320
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	491
J H Grider, congress, opposition.....	379
Alexander Pyrie, representative.....	325
J J Jackson, representative.....	95
W G Hlooser, representative.....	125
Neale, treasurer, union.....	18
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	115
TRIMBLE COUNTY.	
C C Smith, congress, union.....	67
A H Ward, congress, opposition.....	333
Geo W Lembo, representative, opposition, elected.....	60
Neale, treasurer, union.....	60
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	240
TRIGG COUNTY.	
C D Bradley, congress, union.....	337
L S Trimble, congress, opposition.....	547
Renton Sims, representative, opposition, elected.....	3
Neale, treasurer, union.....	314
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	462
WARREN COUNTY.	
J H Lowry, congress, union.....	553
H Grider, congress, opposition.....	1,128
Alexander Pyrie, representative.....	58
P J Potter, representative, opposition.....	1,135
Neale, treasurer, union.....	536
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	1,077
WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
M C Taylor, congress, union.....	504
A Harding, congress, opposition.....	718
Wm Chandler, senate, opposition.....	564
Jno Bolden, representative, union.....	574
Wm Edwards, representative, union.....	514
C R Craycroft, representative, opposition.....	772
Neale, treasurer, union.....	155
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	492
W Sampson, ap judge, opposition.....	38
G W Kavanaugh, ap judge, opposition.....	410
W E Riley, ap judge, opposition.....	37
WOODFORD COUNTY.	
Speed S Fry, congress, union.....	68
G S Shanklin, congress, opposition.....	613
James P Ford, representative, opposition.....	415
R Cave Graves, representative, opposition.....	219
Wm Henry Brady, representative.....	36
Neale, treasurer, union.....	43
Garrard, treasurer, opposition.....	553
The total vote in the foregoing 91 counties	
foots up, for State Treasurer:	
J. H. Garrard, opposition.....	28,839
Wm. L. Neale, union.....	28,826
Garrard's majority.....	
2,013	
There are yet 49 counties to hear from, and	
our impression is that the votes between the	
Candidates for Treasurer will be pretty close.	
The official returns, made to the Sec-	
retary of State's Office, complete, in the 5th	
Congressional District, Gen. Rousseau received	
5,751 votes, R. Mallory 4,704 votes, and M.	
Munday 173 votes. Rousseau's majority over	
Mallory is 1,047, and over Mallory's and Munday's	
united vote 874.	

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

April 7, 1862-4f.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville and Covington, and the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-4f.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

S. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE, will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

L. WEITZEL, V. BEARFRIED, WEITZEL & BEARFRIED, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-4f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNED, Pittsburgh, Youghiogony, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

Feb 2 twif.

SPLENDID BARGAINS! All Sure of their Money's Worth.

W. Forsyth & Co.

29 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

Each Article ONE DOLLAR!

And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.

200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$35 00 each.

500 Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches \$15 00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.

6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$3 50 to \$5 00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, from \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$5 00 each.

Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Trimmed, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Set Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Canteens, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

Certificates and Premiums.

Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3; 75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order.

Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular.

W. FORTYTH & CO., 39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. Of Kentucky.

CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000

JOHN P. JACKSON, President.

C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.

J. D. POLLARD, Agent.

Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.

July 25-1m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M. Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:46 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM, Gen'l Ticket Agent

March 10, 1865-4f

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co. FINE CLOTHING

—AND— GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

30 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.

May 16-3m.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON.

Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church, FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, A Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.

All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold! OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.

Frankfort, April 11, 1865-4f.

THE STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON.

Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY of Historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—London Athenaeum, January 7, 1865.

This is recognized abroad, as at home, the pre-eminent usefulness and value of McPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

A new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces all the matter in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.

The Author brings the Government history down through the late sessions of the Union and the late Congress, giving all the important action of each, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.

It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on the relations of the Church to the rebellion, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.

All the Reports, Propositions and Votes in the late Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the Reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.

In this work will be found President Lincoln's Messages, Letters, Addresses, and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his last Speech on Reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this history the day before his assassination.

The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote is in this volume, showing both the home and the army vote.

Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice, illustrating the character of the rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.

The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a MARCHING CAMP OF FACTS.

of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on the great subjects to which it relates.

One vol., 8vo., pp. 650, cloth. Price \$5; free by mail. For sale by all Book-sellers.

PUBLISHED BY PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers, Metropolitan Book Store, Washington City, D. C.

July 23-3f.

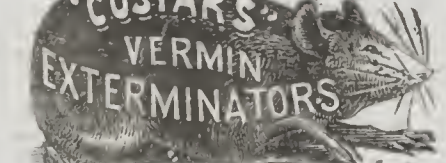
USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for BLUEING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865-3m.

1865 1865 COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.

Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

!!! Beware !!! of all worthless imitations. See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Principal Depot, 435 Broadway, New York.

1865. INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Old and young should use STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, SOLE PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Axtell, and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865-5m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that one Green Johnson did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Green Johnson and his delivery to the jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion, and rough in manner and in language.

Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

BOONE COUNTY COURT.

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff, against Samuel Nye, Defendant.

NOTICE.

THE defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky.—Beginning at Sandner's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandner's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th day of July, 1865.

R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks—eod 10.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE frame residence, situated in South Frankfort, containing 7 rooms; also Kitchen, Servant's Room, Wash House, Wood and Coal Houses, Stable and Corn Crib, and dairy; with a fine selection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and a fine variety of Grapes—containing over 2 acres of ground.

For particulars, as to terms, &c., enquire of A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

July 14, 1865.

Fair Warning?

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined under their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 6, 1865. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

July 11-2m.

SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY.

THIS well-known Female Academy under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Order of St. Dominic, situated in one of the most delightful and healthy localities in Davidson county, will open for the next session on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. For further particulars apply at the Academy or address "The Mother Superior, St. Cecilia's Academy, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Tenn."

July 14-1m—send bill to Gazette Office, Nashville.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule 189,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest, 174,820 23

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, 9,425 09

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 18,900 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns, 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office, 5,998 40

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agencies), 1,814 09

Nissanon defence warrants, 411 00

Revenue stamps, 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$480,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redemmed this year, or added to policies, 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be redemmed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company; that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.---In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business